



## Designation: ~~D2511–93 (Reapproved 2019)~~ D2511 – 20

# Standard Test Method for Thermal Shock Sensitivity of Solid Film Lubricants<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2511; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

## 1. ~~Scope~~ Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of the resistance of dry solid film lubricants to deterioration when subjected to temperature extremes.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

[A167 Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip \(Withdrawn 2014\)](#)<sup>3</sup>

[D2510 Test Method for Adhesion of Solid Film Lubricants](#)

~~[D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants](#)~~

### 2.2 U.S. Federal Specification:

[P-D-680 Dry Cleaning Solvent](#)<sup>4</sup>

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *lubricant, n*—any material interposed between two surfaces that reduces the friction or wear between them (see Terminology ~~wear, or both, between them.~~ ~~D4175~~).

### 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.L0.05 on Solid Lubricants.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

<sup>4</sup> Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098.

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

3.2.1 *dry solid film lubricant, n*—on a steel surface, one consisting of friction-reducing powders bonded in tight matrix to the surface of the metal.

#### **4. Summary of Test Method**

4.1 A steel panel having the solid film lubricant deposited on one surface is subjected to 260 °C (500 °F) heat followed by immediate exposure to –54 °C (–65 °F). The solid film is then examined for cracking, flaking, blistering, or other evidence of thermal instability.

#### **5. Significance and Use**

5.1 Solid lubricant coatings are applied to surfaces that are exposed to heat and cold to such a degree that in many cases liquid lubricants are not practical. Adherence under these conditions is mandatory to preserve the bearing surfaces during sliding motion.

#### **6. Apparatus**

6.1 *Oven*, capable of maintaining a temperature at 260 °C ± 5.5 °C (500 °F ± 10 °F) and 149 °C ± 5.5 °C (300 °F ± 10 °F) (forced circulation).

6.2 *Sub-Zero Cabinet*, capable of maintaining a constant temperature of –54 °C ± 0.5 °C (–65 °F ± 1 °F).

6.3 *Micrometer*, reading 0 mm to 25 mm ± 0.0025 mm, (0 in. to 1 in. ± 0.0001 in.) with a 1-ball anvil.

#### **7. Reagents and Materials**

7.1 *Test Panels*, of corrosion-resistant steel, 76 mm by 152 mm by 0.914 mm (3 in. by 6 in. by 0.036 in.), conforming to Specification **A167**, No. 2D finish, condition annealed. Type 321 has proved satisfactory and is generally available.

7.2 *Dry Cleaning Solvent*, conforming to U. S. Federal Specification P-D-680.

#### **8. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units**

8.1 Have a sufficient quantity of solid film mixture to perform test. Prepare the test panels as follows:

8.1.1 Liquid-degrease the test panels in P-D-680 dry cleaning solvent and dry them.

8.1.2 Apply solid film lubricant to one surface of the test panel by spraying, or an equivalent technique, to produce a dry film thickness of 0.005 mm to 0.013 mm (0.0002 in. to 0.0005 in.).

8.1.3 In most cases, curing shall be carried out according to the particular manufacturer's specifications. If such instructions are not provided, cure the film by air drying for 6 h at 26.7 °C ± 3 °C (80 °F ± 5 °F) or by air drying for 30 min at 26.7 °C (80 °F) followed by 1 h in an air-circulating oven at 148.9 °C (300 °F).

8.1.4 Measure the dry film thickness using a micrometer.

#### **9. Procedure**

9.1 Preheat the oven to 260 °C ± 5.5 °C (500 °F ± 10 °F) and place the panels in the oven for a period of 3 h.

9.2 After 3 h at 260 °C ± 5.5 °C (500 °F ± 10 °F), place the panels directly into the sub-zero cabinet at a temperature of –54 °C ± 0.5 °C (–65 °F ± 5 °F). Allow the panels to remain at –54 °C (–65 °F) for 3 h.

9.3 Remove the test panels and allow them to reach room temperature.

9.4 Examine the coating visually. It may be necessary to test some coatings under nonstandard conditions for special applications (that is, plunging into liquid oxygen after removal from the oven). All such deviations should be noted in the report.